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A New *Corydoras* from Brazil.

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Through the courtesy of the New York Aquarium, we have secured three living specimens (approximately 15 mm.—18 mm. standard length), and seven preserved specimens (13 mm.—19 mm. standard), of a Brazilian *Corydoras* apparently hitherto undescribed.

These fishes formed part of a collection brought to New York by Mr. Auguste Rabaut, and collected by him toward the end of December, 1940, in a tributary of the Amazon. The collector never heard a name given the stream, but he reached it after seven days by river boat west from Manaus, and four more days' journey north toward the Colombian border. The country was flooded swamp, with heavy vegetation. Mr. Rabaut reports that the water was extremely acid.

The specimens appear to represent two color patterns of the same species, the change in pattern probably occurring with growth. Each pattern, in certain lights, shows traces of the other. Of the three living fishes, the two larger are the "striped pattern;" of the preserved specimens, six are the "half and half" pattern, and the 19 mm. specimen is striped.

*Corydoras rabauti*, new species.

*Description of Type.* Number 15644, American Museum of Natural History, collected December, 1940, in a tributary of the Amazon River, by A. Rabaut.

Differences in body proportions of the 19 mm. striped specimen are noted in parentheses.

Length to base of caudal, 15 mm. A rather chunky fish, with a short, rounded snout; the bony interorbital contained twice in the snout. There is no black hastate spot at the base of caudal, and the width of the naked area on the breast between the coracoids is equal to the diameter of the eye. The suborbital does not cover the entire cheek. The coracoids do not completely surround the pectoral bases on the surface of the body. The dorsal does not reach the adipose when laid back. The depth of the suborbital is equal to the diameter of the eye; the dorsal spine equal to the length of the snout. The flesh of the abdomen is smooth, without platelets.

Snout, 2.1 in the head, its profile convex, sloping gently; interorbital, 2 (1.8); eye, 3.1. Body depth in standard length, 3 (2.7); width, 3.4 (3.1); head, 2.7 (3); snout to origin of dorsal, 1.8 (2). Depth of caudal peduncle in body depth, 1.4. Lateral scutes spinous, 18–20/17–20 (20/21). Lateral line pores are visible on the first two or three scutes only. The abdomen is not granular and there are no platelets.

Fontanel elongate, oval, reaching two-thirds the way to the anterior margin of eye and, posteriorly, to the supra-occipital process. Occipital process very narrowly triangular, not reaching azygous predorsal scute. Rictal barbels just reaching the gill-opening.

Dorsal I, 8; the spine 1.8 (1.5) in the head. The fin is rounded, the first few rays longer than the spine. Distance of the dorsal fin from the adipose, 1.3 in the dorsal base. Anal I, 6, reaching past origin of caudal. Pectoral passing origin of ventrals to about midway in their length; ventrals barely reaching anal. Caudal widely forked, tip of lower lobe slightly rounded.

*Color in Life.* Head region to short distance in front of dorsal, pinkish-orange. A dull, dark blue streak along anterior margin of eye socket, a short, very narrowly triangular metallic blue streak along posterior margin of pre-opercle. All fins except caudal, which is hyaline, are light orange, the dorsals and ventrals darkest. An ink-blue area, very slightly lighter ventrally, occupies the posterior two-thirds of the body, extending, with a concave anterior marginal outline, from in front of the dorsal origin to in front of the ventrals, entirely around the body, and back to the caudal base. On the caudal peduncle, the dark blue area becomes a short, thin line, margined by two square patches of metallic light blue. The eye is blue. In preservative, the lighter fins are hyaline; the dorsal and ventrals brown; the pinkish-orange body areas are faintly pink, buff or dirty light brown according to the original intensity of color; the lighter blue areas disappear as do the metallic patches; the ink-blue areas are darker and more dense.

In the 19 mm. striped pattern fish (A. M. N. H. Number 15645), the ink-blue area is confined

chiefly to a band, curving upward from the upper half of the caudal peduncle, following the midline of the body, but above it, and rising to a short distance in front of the dorsal origin. There are traces of bluish below this stripe on the entire posterior half of the body. The rest of the body is pinkish-orange, darkest on the head. The metallic light blue patches are as in the other fish. There is a trace of bluish on the middle rays of the caudal, not extending to the margin.

In preservative, the body of this fish is creamy, slightly darker on the head, and the ink-blue areas are darker than in life.

The species is very near *egues* (Steindachner, 1877, Sitz. K. Akad. Wien, volume 74, Abt. 1, p. 140. fig.), from which it differs in: a wider interorbital; a wider naked area on breast; a narrower suborbital which does not cover the entire cheek; a larger eye; longer barbels, and an apparently different color pattern.